of the rebels. Trade was very quiet and dealers held their stocks of teas for a further advance.

Shanghae dates to the 29th of April report that the town of Hokow, in the Keangree Province, had been taken possession of by the rebels.

Exchange on England, 7/4 to 7/5. In tea two chops of Congou had been settied at 154 to 17 tacls. Greens were unchanged. The total export of tea to Great Britain showed a deficiency as compared with the same date last year of 22,000,000 fb.

At Hong Kong trade was quiet. Freights had improved and vessels were wanted. Exchange on England, 5/01 a 5/04. Rice had declined in price, but subsequently recovered, and was expected to rule high for some time. The long drouth is said to have affected the first crop of Canton silk, which will be a short one.

THE LATEST.

By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

THE RUSSIAN TARIFF. LIVERPOOL, Saturday .- The Times received the following dispatch from its Berlin correspondent : Friday.-Reliable advices from Konig

burg state that the new Russian Tariff has been al-ready approved by the Emperor, and will be pub-lished without loss of time." The dispatch given above is taken from the Inde-

pendance Belge. Another journal of Brussels (Le Nord) which receives some official communications from Berlin con

tains the following announcement:

"Berlis, Thursday night.—The Government has been officially informed of the sanction given by the Emperor Alexander to the new Russian Tariff."

THE KELTERING BANK. It is stated that the liabilities of Messrs. Gotch & Sons, Keltering bankers, whose failure was announced on Wednesday, are estimated at about \$140,000, and that it is expected that the estate will show sufficien pay thirteen or fourteen shillings in the pound.

MR. HUMPHREY BROWN. The solicitors write to say that Mr. Brown was no captured, but voluntarily surrendered himself. THE NEUFCHATEL TREATY.

BERNE, Friday .- The National Council unanimous ly ratified the Neufchatel Treaty on the 8th. It wil he laid before the Council of States for their ratifica tion to-morrow. The extraordinary session will then

Paris, Friday .- The Montteur contains a long nonofficial article summarizing the labors of the Council of State, the Senate and the Corps Legislatif during the last Session, and bestowing on them unqualified praise for the manner in which they have responded to the wishes of the Emperor and the country for the promotion of the moral and material progress of the GERMANY.

STUTTGARTD, Friday .- The Moniteur of Stuttgartd officially denies the report that a Congress of German Princes is to be held at Weldbad. THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE.

BRUSSELS, Friday Night .- The Independance Belge contains a telegraphic dispatch from Hamburg stating that the Grand Duke Constantine arrived there on Thursday, and immediately left for Kirl, where he would embark the same evening, in the frigate Purak, for St. Petersburg direct. THE TIMES CITY ARTICLE.

THE TIMES CITY ARTICLE.

The funds have been firm to day at the improvement which occured last evening after regular hours. In the Stock Exchange, as well as is the discount market and at the Bank of England, there was a considerable pressure for money through the day, 6½ per cent being the lowest rate. The final quotations of the French Three per Cents show an improvement of ½ per cent. A further sum of about £32,000 in Australian gold was sold to the Bank to-day, raising the total of Australian gold taken there during the week to £355,000.

DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.

DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.

The market retains s'eadiness of character owing to the evidence now afforded that the position of both the Banks of England and France is becoming stronger, despite the disturbance caused by the extraordinary tow of silver to the East. The funds were rather held in check, however, by an increased demand for money. The preparation for shipping fully £1,000,000 sterling in silver, to the East, on the 20th, amply accounts for part of the demand now witnessed.

TEA TRADE.

The aspect of the market is characterized as fol

The aspect of the market is coaracterized as inlows in The Times' City article:

Much excitement has prevailed during the week,
and a decided advance in price has been demanded for
most descriptions, and in some instances obtained.

THE CORN TRADE.

The imports of foreign grain into London this week
have been very small. Not a single grain-ladea vessel has arrived at the Port of Call. The country markets are described as firm, and in some cases rather
higher.

THE VERY LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 13-1 P. M. Messrs, Richardson, Spence & Co. report Corros quiet, but very firm. The sales of the day will be

Jon. BREADSTUFFS are steady; little doing at yesterday's

Provisions are unchanged.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Baring Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Baring Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Per Persia.

London, Friday, June 12, 1837—5 r.M.

The Colomial and Foreign Produce markets have been firm during the week, with a fair business. Tex. Sucas, Cotton and Coffee dearer. Money in rather less demand. Consots it and the success of the success of the success of the success. The success of the success of the success of the success. January 10, 1848—1848.

Doublooss—Spanish, 77(6) Suain American, 75).

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LARD steady: Western in bibs, and tierces, 61 4669.

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Coffee—There has been an improved Continental demand, and at B 11 cerases after to seeker 20,000 bars) sold at about 1/6 alvance on the sales of last week, say 56; 3632 for good freets, and 30,6 for superior, all for near ports, ins. f. p. a. On the spot prices are rather dearer: the transactions comprise 351 cases, 100 barrels, 639 bags Plausteino Ceylon; a canciton, from 53-652 for shortery, 72; 22-73:16 for paid do, and 0/ 201; 5 for tringer: 22 bairs and barrels, 639 bags Plausteino Ceylon; a canciton, from 53-652 for colory peaberry, 22-73:16 for paid do, and 0/ 201; 5 for tringer: 22 bairs and barrels, 639 bags plausteino criminary pale. Nothing done in Native Ceylon; 250 bags unclean were withdrawn from p. the sale at 60/.

COTTON—3,300 bales sold during the week at firm prices. At Liverpool the demand has improved, the sales for the week amounting to 74,000 bairs; midding Oricans is quoted at 7 13-16d, p. m.

COPER—The demand has improved, the sales for the week amounting to 74,000 bairs; midding Oricans is quoted at 7 13-16d, p. m.

COPER—The demand has improved after the last reduction in price. We quote Tough Cake and Tile 2117 pt tun, Sheathing 11,4 pt flow Metal Sheathing 113,4 pt flow.

COCHERAL—OR 562 chests declared for the sale to commence on the 14th of July.

CORN—There is no change of importance in the

clinary to middling orthursy Black S, 10263-11, fine being hedred from 5/275-10. Tenerifie Silver was taken in at 3, 10, and middling and Black at 4.1.

Indico-8-642 chests declared for the sale to commence on the 14th of July.

Cons.—There is no change of importance in the market, which is steady but not active. Last weeks average quotation for English Wheat was 58/9 on 123,536 pt of English Wheat was 58/9 of 123,546 pt of English Wheat was 58/9 of 123,547 pt of English Wheat was 58/9 of English Wheat Wheat Shall Whea

Tallow sleady at 50,0 for Y C on the spot, 52,002,0 for July to September, and 57 for October to December.

The Common Congon 1/14 fb, by yor a first be better kinds of Congon there is a strong demand. At suction the day, of 25,000 kps, declared for mic 26,400 passed and 1,400 and, some very low Congons at 114 for 114 fb. 114 great formulas was shown by helders, and higher prices in most mataness were demanded, which buyers refused to give.

TUPPENTEN - 2,500 bbls. Rungs and at 10/440-10/6. American Spirits held at 47/8446.

bun Spiritis he do at 44 % 44 % 4. .

AMERICAN STUCKS remain without business. There are no pressing sellers here, at the same time there is no demand and our quotations must be considered as nominal. United States 6 x 100 in 100. Measurements Sterling 100 fts. Maryland Sterling, sellers at 90. A small parcel of Pennsylvania interiptions is offered at 74. Bonds 80 achiev. Virginia of \$15 ph. Mississippi Planters. Bank \$60 x82 and Union Bank Bonds have receded to 20 x 22. Pennsylvania. Gentral Railroad Bonds, let Mortague 20 x 10 th 10

Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular.

Per Persia 1

The late very unfavorable reports of the weather through the United States have caused a large business in Corros in at the past week; the sales up to last evening being 74 belies, with 12,716 to appendiators and 7,660 to exporters, at advance of 4d. 7th in the Middling and better qualities. American, Low Sandy Cotton at 11 quite manable day the market is more quiet, the sales being 7,000 bales, priciosing steadily as follows:

crossing steadily as follows:

Fair, Middling,
Orleans. Bd. 7 15 16d.
Mobiles. Bd. 16d. 7 15 16d.
Uplands. Bd. 16d. 7 15 16d.
Total stock of Corrow to this port, 007,000 bales, American, 525 (60 bales, total stock same time last year, 723,000 bales;
The demand for Yarns and Goods has improved, and the former baye advanced id 47 B.
The Monky market is

er have advanced id \$\psi\$ m.

The Money market is unchanged, the demand being fully The MONEY market is unclassed, the demand being fully equal to the supply at 6; \$\psi\$ cent for first-class bills.

WHEAT has advanced 102d, \$\psi\$ 70 ib in the last three days. In the last three days, and the fully supply of the last three days. In the last point of the last three days, and the fully of the last three days, and the last point of the last three days, and the last point of the last point o

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular.

Per Persia. 1 LIVERPOOL, June 12, 1857
This week's arrivals consist of 18,992 bushels Whear, 190, bushels Cors, 8,679 barrels Flour from the States; 3,359 quiers Whear from the Baitic; 1,512 sacks Flour from Francische Quarters Whear, 1,632 quarters Cors from the Medit recease.

The deliveries of Wheat from Farmers are very liberal, and

The deliveries of Wheat from Farmers are very liberal, and the return for the week ending last Saturday is the heaviest since last October, being 128,550 quarters, at 529, against 109,653 quarters at 67/9, in the corresponding week of last year.

During the week we have had heavy rains, but they have been followed by warm smakines, and so far will have proved beneficial to the growing crops. At Martine Government of the growing crops and so far will have proved beneficial to the growing crops. At Martine Government of the growing crops and so far will have proved beneficial to the growing crops. At Martine Government of the growing crops and so follows. At Martine Government of the growing crops and the general tone of the Grain trade throughout the country has been quiet. Here, on Thesday, with a good attendance of the grain trade throughout the country has been quiet. Here, on Thesday, with a good attendance of consumptive business having been done at an advance of 24 bush on the grain trade in the proving the grain of the grain trade of the grain trade they were at a further advance of 24. P bush, on finest qualities of white and on "Outy" red. Flook is rather more inquired for at last week's rates. IsDIAN CORN is quiet at \$26,6238,9 for mixed, and 39 for yellow. White brought an advance of 34. (4) \$4 or 4, 40,624.) having been made for prime. We quote: Philudelphia and Baltimore, 31,232; extra Ohio, 32,233; (231,243).

BERFW-Little doing. Holders are firm, while buyers will not urchase beyond their immediate wants.

Posk neglected, and quotations nominal.

BACOS has continues in very small request, and prices are

nanged.
RD—Market quiet, but with a little more doing, at \$3, for Larn—Market quiet, but with a little more doing, at 65, for fine parcels.

Tallow in good demand, and again dearer. "Butchers' Association" we quote 56 4 cet. In London the market is also better, the closing price of P. Y. C. being 59,6 on the spot, 56 6 July to September, and 57, last three months of the year.

Rosix—Of Common, sales are about 9,000 bbis, at 4,724,48 on the spot, and 4,44,46 to arrive; 700 bbis. Mediums reported at 6,26,6, and a few lots fine at 14,6216.

Bark neglect and freely offered at 14, for Philadelphia, and 13, for Baltima.

Out.5—A few small lots of bagged Sperm sold at £95; no Whale here.

Oils—A few small lots of bagged Sperm sold at 2.31; up Whale here.

CLOVERSEED—One or two small parcels American are reCLOVERSEED—One or two small parcels American are reported to have been sold at 80/255, to hold over; on Toesday
next. (1,000 bags and 200 bbls, are to be offered at auction.

COTTOR—Early in the week, with a more active inquiry, the
daily salar reached 12,000 bales, but yesterday and to day the demand has fallen off materially; still an advance of pl. \$\psi\$ B. has
been realized on the week for middling qualities, and these
prices are firmly maintained to the close. The lower grades of
andy or dusty are unsaleable. In Manchester there has been
more doing, at rather better prices. Middling Orleans, 7 15-16d.;
Mobile, 7 15-16d.; Uplands, 6 13-16d. \$\psi\$ B.

MEXICO.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

TAMPICO, Mexico, May 29, 1857. I have just arrived from the interior, where the robbers are very numerous, especially between Guanajuato and San Luis. I escaped them probably by paying good escorts; and as I may perhaps leave to-morrow, I will endeavor to give you some idea of passing events in this country.

These robbers may be considered the freest

people in it at present, next to the Governors of the States; as it may be said they rob with impunity, being seldem or ever punished for it, and the Governors of the States are very apt to act as they think proper also. The new Constitution is to go into effect here on the 16th of September, and in the mean time there are occasional attempts at revolution, as usual, in the capital and other parts of the country. Some of the military and employees refuse to swear to the new Constitution, and some of the Liberals support Lerdo Tejada against Comonfort for next President. The latter is the ablest Mexican in the country a present, for with small resources he has maintain imself in power a long time, notwithstanding the many attempts that have been made to eject him by force. He manages with a certain tact peculiar to himself, and in some instances like a Dictator, al-lowing people to be taken out of their houses by the military, to be made soldiers of, and then contenting the rest by pretending to have known nothing of itand ordering the Chiefs to desist from such proceed-ings, but without returning to their homes those so taken. He is enabled to do this with the inferior classes, because he pleases the Liberals by making war on the high clergy and conservatives, who are not allowed to publish anything against his Govern ment; and, while he contents them also by preaching hiberal principles and employing them in the public offices, he takes care not to employ any of too much influence or talent, that might place his power in jeepardy. The public interest, however, suffers from this policy of his, because many hold offices that are wholly unfit for them, and, on account of his leniency to political offenders and robbers, the country is kept in continual insecurity. In his rela-tions with other nations he has had one difficulty, which I believe has been settled, with the British Minister, and that proceeded from a dispute between the English Consul at Tepic and the Governor of that State; and there is another one said to be in a fair way of settlement by them also, on account of \$240,000 taken from the British Consulate in San Luis, by the military, in a revolution there.

The difficulty with Spain is more serious, originating in the murder of some Spaniards near Cuernavaca: but this also, it is thought, will be amicably settled, and if Comonfort had money ke would remain in power to a certainty; but if he has to levy ons to obtain it, the case may be doubtfu

The van of the expedition of Crabbe, under his orders, had an encounter with the troops of Sonora, in the same State, and were defeated—the prisoners. amounting to some 60, more or less, having been al shot except a youngster of about 13 years of age This is much to be regretted, as on these occasion there are many who join the excursion under fals promises made to them, and it has not been done by he orders of Comonfort, but by the natives of S nora themselves, exasperated at the frequent fillibus ter visits of a neighboring people with whom they have a treaty of peace and friendship. The colo-nists, who were lately entired from their homes in California with the expectation of settling in a land of milk and honey at Tehuantepec, found themselves deceived at their arrival on a desolate coast in Ventosa or Windy Bay; the first American schoone that carried them there having been wrecked, and the second, a Danish vessel, escaping the same fate only by getting to sea in time, the bay being no port at all, and only an indent or curve of the coast. without any safe ancherage, so that the colonists have had to find their way back to California again of themselves, in the best manner they could.

Tampico, Mexico, May 30, 1857. With respect to the relations between the Gov

ernments of Mexico and the United States, there appears to be a calm at present, probably because the members of the association are displeased, by which I mean the league of fillibusters and some of our Southern politicians, who for the last few years

have conceived the brilliant idea of separating the So uthern from the Northern States and annexing Mexico to their new Republic, something after the project of Aaron Burr, in whose time it va. considered treason. Their secrets sometimes leak out, and they have agents and friends of influence in Was, ington, in the South, in California and in Mexico; some of Gen. Pierce's Cabinet were supposed to favor them, and the journals at home have teld the public list year that the Minister. Gadshave test the public last year that the Minister, Gads-den, represented South Carolina in Mexico, so that if they can get the Ministers to work for them in this country, the whole nation at home pays for it, these gentlemen receiving their salary from the United States Treasury. Their expeditions of inva-sion on the Rio Grande and Pacific coast have ended so far only in defeat, and in the death of most of the near deliaded individuals. most of the poor deluded individuals composing them; they never obtained complete possession of the I-thmus of Tehuantee, as they allowed the term of Sloo's privilege to expire without making the read and in my last I mentioned the fate of the colonists enticed there. Their postal arrangement also failed, which was to have been paid for by both Governments, in order to give them eventually the command and possession of the Gulf Coast of this country, there being but a trifling commerce with any of the ports on it with the exception of Vera Cruz and this. Their Mexican coadjutors have influence at times in the capital of this country, among whom are times in the capital of this country, among whom are speculators and diplomate versed in their own diplomacy, pecular to Mexico alone, but by which, and the aid of certain Southern friends, they outwitted some of our statesmen at home in the Mesilla treaty, and now have a claim against us for past Indian depredations. They got leave for their New-Orleans friends to try their luck on the Isthmus, but did not succeed in renewing the privilege for them, because others claimed their right to it who had given their money for it previously. Of course such influential persons would not allow the five treaties to be made in their capital without having something to say in it, the principal object on their part being to obtain for the Mexican Government a loan of some millions the payment of some other millions secured to certain English subjects in the capital, and to have augmented the cost of the postal arrangement, to be augmented the cost of the postal arrangement, to be paid by both Governments, to \$120,000 dollars a year from \$70,000 that Mr. Gadsden had fixed it at. Had they obtained these sums they would have all been bardsomely remunerated, and they manifested in their journals their own disappointment, telling Comonfort to make no more treaties with Mr. Bu-chanan's Government, insisting that their's would still be carried through, for they do not wish to permit others to manage anything they have under-taken, and the Cabinet at home must submit to them or consent to be confused and confounded as the last one was by them. As to our Minister in this country, he is, I believe, a very respectable man; but, to say nothing of the influence that operated in sending him to Mexico, and without inquiring whether he exceeded his instructions or not, as has been stated in some of the papers, we are made acquainted with his sentiments and political opin-ions from his own expressions emitted by himsel on giving up the editorship of his paper in Mobile and if some of our ministers and consuls abroad choose to further the designs of political parties at home, they ought to recollect that they are then the agents of such parties, and should be paid by their employers, and not out of the public treasury; for no one can serve two masters," nor can a Disunionist serve with fidelity a Government of the Union; and with regard to the plans and intrigues of the Fillibusters in the capital and other parts of this country, they have resulted neither in honor nor profit to any persons concerned in them, while they constantly tend to injure the interest of every American in the Republic, let him reside in what part of it he may.

From The N. O. Daily Bee, June 16, 1337.

By the arrival of the schooner J. L. Day, we have received files of Vern Cruz papers to the 6th inst., and from the City of Mexico to the 30th ult.

There seems to be alarm at the rumor of an invasion of Mexico by Santa Anna, but nothing positive is known, though the war steamers Democrata and Vera Cruz are jealously watching the coast, and the Guerrero has been dispatched to Tampico.

In consequence of the dublous relations of the republic with Spain, active preparations for defense are in progress, especially at Vera Cruz and other points along the coast. From the language of the press we should infer that a war with Spain would not be unpopular with the masses, and that the Mexicans would rally with enthusiasm around the national standard.

standard. The recent conspiracy in the city of Mexico is still a The recent conspiracy in the city of Mexico is stir a prelific source of excitement. Namerous additional arrests have been made in Mexico, Puebla and elac-where. Some of the accused have been subjected ostrict confinement. Others have been placed upon the chain-gang and sent to the public works in the Callejon de Santa Clara. A number of the conspirators are Spaniards by birth, and nearly all engaged in the plot against the Government are persons of mark and education, many of them military men or office-holders under the government. The Monitor office-holders under the government. The Monitor says, however, that only two of the conspirators are

Spaniards.

The Trait d'Union announces the appointment of

Senor Iglesias as Minister of Finance, and one of his first actions has been to impose a heavy tax on property-holders, urban and rural, which is designated by the above journal a forced loan or war tax.

Among the documents found upon the conspirators is a letter from Santa Anna, addressed to his nephew, Manuel Flores Alatorre. In this missive his ex-Excellency deplores the country, and makes a great parade of patrictism and disinterestedness. The only passange of importance is the following:

"I have always been ready to serve my country, and now that she sin the indist of serious conflicts, my desire is still more vehement. I only hope my efforts will not prove fruitless, as they were formerly, because I failed to find efficient occuprators, but encountered, on the contrary, egotism in some and wickedness in others."

At one sweep twenty-one of the conspirators were seized in a house in Mexico. One Capt. Lavin seized in a house in Mexico. One Capt. Lavin, a Spaniard, was a ringleader, and his store was the se

Spaniard, was a ringleader, and his store was the se-cret resort of the plotters. Their plan seems to have been a coup de main, to be effected by killing the President and his Cabinet. In view of the Spanish difficulties the papers are dis-cussing the question of creating a dictatorship.

BREAKFAST TO REV. T. L. CUYLER.

The novelty of a public breakfast was enacted esterday, at the rooms of the Young Men's Chistia Association, in honor of one of the most prominen members of that body, the Rev. Theo. L Cuyler, who leaves in the steamer to-day for Europe. The hour appointed was 7 a. m. The hour in London, where ch thirgs are not unusual, is generally 8 o'clock, and in deference, perhaps, to this custom, the participants did not sit down until 7]. A dozen clergymen were present, and two or three times that number of laymen. After grace by Dr. Smith and the singing of the 118th Song of Zion, breakfast was disposed of conver-

sationally.

At its close Mr. Briss, President of the Association, who sat at the head of the table, said that feeling the good that Brother Cuyler had done to them and for them, the members of the Association had felt that they could not allow him to depart without some expression of their gratification, and they had chosen to introduce one of an already old custom in the old country, and meet in the early morning to enjoy that introduce of e of an already old custom in the old country, and meet in the early morning to enjoy that social intercourse which others attempted to enjoy at a later hour. Might the voyage of their brother be suc-cessful and prosperous; might he find renewed health, and return to them with the strength and determination to labor with renewed vigor for the benefit of the voning men of New-York.

young men of New-York.

Mr. Cuylke said in response that he wished they were all going with him [Laughter]. As he saw them sitting so erect at table, he could not help thicking how nobly they wantid look when they got out on the ground swell [Kenewed laughter]. However, he was assured that none of them took anything except that

"Which cheers but not inebriates,"

"Which cheers but not Insbriates."
and that Dr. Marsh would have to report none of
them under the table. He was right glad to have his
name associated with the beginning of this custem in
this country—a custom by which they might have
hearty intercourse, and meet in a familiar and household style, just as a man meets his own household at
his own breakfast-table. There might be some difficulty in getting the whole company on board the
Canada, for there were a great many men there who
had the reputation of being incendiary characters, and
it night be dangerous to confine so many on a single
ship. But he thought there were none there who
were in favor of anything faster than that genuine
conservatism which the late Sir Robert Peel called
regular conward motion. He was glad to see so many regular caward motion. He was glad to see so many good men about him. The little children bad then representative there; he was going to twice out a whole bundle of letters from children in New-York to children in Paris. He was glad to see that the children had their bishep there (Mr. Parise), and if there

should be any mishs, they had one of the most distinguished of the medical possion there to take care of them Dr. Griscom. He as going to get rest, but it would be rest in labor: the apployments of Heaves were rest. He was going to the like the noble Salites, buty by the band, and the noble Kirk in Paris, those men whose names bad come across the waters to us as the benefactors of the human lace. Mr. Cuyler conceining with reiterated head clime.

this morning they should have had some person from the other side of the water present, but there was none. However, there was one from the other side of the St. Lawrence, and he hoped that they should hear from the President of the Young Men's Christi, in As-sociation of Montreal, the oldest in America, Mr. Craf-ter.

Mr. GRAFTON said that he was glad, in behalf of hi rative land, to extend a cordial welcome to Mr. Cuy-ler. He thought that the fraternity of the Christian

ier. He thought that the fraternity of the Christian Associations of the two Governments would go far to prevent the calamity of war between them.

The Rev. E. L. Masoons was then called upon as familiar with Christian Associations of Europe, as well as of America. He said that although he and Brother Cayler were neighbors, it afforded him great pleasure to say, in this public manner, that they had never quarreled. He did love Cuyler, although he never quarreled. He did love Cuyler, attracting the did not deserve it [Laughter]. Might his friend, Mrs. Garoner, give him good cheer at the Golden tross, and might he come back a larger and a better man.

President Bliss, before the coming change in Bro. Cuyler's stature, would call on the Bishop of the Children to talk to him.

Mr. Parrele made a brief response.

Mr. CLARK, as one of the laymen present, begged leave to welcome the chergy who were present. Some of their brethren had left them—not exactly to go across the waters. The radical element had gone away from them, and they were happy to be able to go on in their own conservative way. He called on Dr. Smith.

The Rev. Dr. A. D. SMITH was glad that they wer The Rev. Dr. A. D. SMITH was glad that they were good old uncle, John Bull. We might thank him for excellent books sent us. Some tolerable verses by one John Milton, some good histories by one Macaular, and some fair stories by a man named Dickens, and others whom they would remember. And he hoped that he would not forget to suggest to the old fellow that he sometimes took too much "hale." He could tell him, too, of the interest which they took in liberty, and how his grandsons were swarming toward the West.

the West.

Mr. Graffor proposed that Mr. Cuyler should make this proposition: that if Old England would give up its ale, Young America would give up its tobacco (Smiles).

Two verses of the hymn, "Blest be the tie that

Two verses of the hymn, "Blest be the tie that binds," were then sung.

The Rev. Mr. Pohter of The Christian Intelligencer was next called upon as a man of Dutch blood. He said he had taken a long journey this morning from a distant State—that of Long Island—across a dangerous river, which extends from Hell-gate to the Gridiron. He hoped that while Brother Cuyler cooled himself in the shadow of Mont Blanc, he would not forget the treck-huyts of Holland, or the old custums which prevailed long before the days of Mayor Wood.

Dr. Griscou was then called out. He said that he had supposed that his duties there were to be purely by gyenic. After some serious remarks in reference to

bay supposed that his duties there were to be purely bygyenic. After some serious remarks in reference to the eilent and retiring nature of his profession, he con-cluded by saying that, as Mr. Cuyler's physician, he had insisted upon it that he should take his wife with him.

him.

Dr. Marsh was the next speaker.

The Rev. Mr. Josks of the Mariners' Church was exceedingly glad that Brother Cuyler was going out on his bishopric. He would give him his Episcopal benediction and full permission to preach to his people, the men of the sea. It was such a visit as this which had converted the Dairyman's Daughter and the historian of the Reformation.

The Rev. A. D. Gilletter would try to be a young the rest it not that he had a reminiscence of a little

he key. A. D. Gillerte would try to be a young bey, and a very uneasy one, who grew up to the min-istry in New-Jersey as Theodore Cuyler. He was small yet, it was true, but if they measured him by his soul, they would find that he was of tall manly Mr. Goven arrived at this moment. He was called upon for a speech, but excused himself with a few words, as he had been traveling all night and had had

no breakfast.
Dr. Hatfield spoke earnestly in a manly way gainst Slavery.
An English-born American hoped that Mr. Cuylet would assure their fathers and relatives that the 500,600 English-born Americans here were nearly a

"sound on the goose,"
After a few words from Mr. Lemon, Mr. Smith led n prayer, and the 151st song of Zion concluded the Mr. Cuyler leaves to day at 91 a. m.

A CASE OF HOMICIDE. DANGER OF THROWING BRICKS AND STONES.

Coroner Contery yesterday held an inquest at No 243 Elizabeth street on the body of John O'Shea, the boy whose death was caused by falling into a cellar while attempting to escape a brickbat which was thrown at him on Saturday afternoon by John Nichol son, a laborer, as published in Tuesday's TRIBUNE. Mary O Shea, the mother of deceased, being a very poor woman, sent her boy out to earn a little money when he went to a building in Broadway, near Prince street, which is undergoing repairs, to collect some firewood. Nicholson, who was employed there, throw brick or stone at deceased and some other boys there on a similar errand, when young O Shea, to avoid be ing struck by the missile, jumped into the cellar from the first floor. Striking on his head, he sustained a fracture of the right temporal bone and other injuries, which resulted fatally. The following is the most in portant portion of the evidence adduced before the

Jury:
Datrick Dougherty, being duly sworn, deposes and says—I live at No. 6 Jersey street; I have known the deceased for about two years; I met him standing at the first floor door of the new building now being erected in Broadway, near Prince street; he and I went to pick broken wood, and the prisoner before me threw a piece of a brick at deceased, who was standing near the hole in the floor, and stooping to avoid the brick, he fell through the hole to the ceilar; I then ran for his mother, but she was out; I then went for a doctor, corner of Spring street and Broadway, who came and dressed his wounds; he then had him removed to his mother's; the prisoner before me told us to go out; I went away, and deceased remained after me; I solemnly swear neither deceased nor myself to go out: I went away, and deceased ror mysch me: I solemnly swear neither deceased nor mysch used any words to excite the passion of the prisoner; I stood in the door, and saw the prisoner throw the stone at deceased; I think the prisoner only intended to flighten us away.

Themas Madden, being duly sworn, says: I live in

to frighten us away.

Themse Madden, being duly sworn, says: I live in various houses, having no father or mother: I get my living by running of errands; I knew the deceased; I was standing on Saturday at the front door of the new building which is being completed in Broadway near Prince street; we went into the building to pick up broken pieces of wood; the prisoner before me told us to go away; another boy (the last witness) and myself went to the door; I saw the prisoner before me take up a brick and throw it at deceased, who was standing near the hole on the floor which was designed, I suppose, for drawing up goods to the floors above; he deceased stooped to avoid being hit by the brick, and he was precipitated to the cellar.

Matthew Farrell, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I live in Mott street; I knew John O Shea; we were collecting pieces of wood in the new building in Broadway near Prince street on Saturday last about 2 o clock; a laborer threw a brick at deceased and myself, also at two other boys: the brick nearly hit ms; it rolled under my feet; deceased stooped to avoid being hit by the stone, and fell through the hole over the stairs down into the cellar; we gave no impulence to the prisoner; he took up the stone and threw it

the stairs down into the cellar; we gave no impudence to the prisoner; he took up the stone and threw it without any provocation from us; we did not call pris-oner by any hard names; I think he meant to scare us; the brick, I think, did not hit the deceased. The Jury, under the charge of the Coroner, after

hort deliberation, rendered the following verdict: short deliberation, rendered the following verdict:

"That John O'Shea, the deceased, came to his death by falling from the first story of the building which is being altered in Broadway between Spring and Prince streets, on Saturday, June 29, 1857, while getting broken pieces of wood, and we believe that the said fall was occasioned by John Nicholson, a laborer, having very unjustifyably thrown a brick at deceased, when he (deceased) stooping to avoid being hit by said brick, fell through the well hole from the first story into the lower cellar, thereby receiving such severe injuries on the head as to cause his subsequent death on Sunday evening, June 21, 1857."

On the rendition of this verdict, Nicholson, the se-

On the rendition of this verdict, Nicholson, the a cused, who had been arrested by Officer Boyle of the Fourteenth Ward Police, was committed to the Tombs by Coroner Connery, in default of bail, to await the ection of the Grand Jury.

FIRES.

FIRE IN ONE-HUNDRED-AND-EIGHTEENTH STREET. On Monday evening a fire broke out in a stable is One-hundred-and-eighteenth street, near the First famous statue, the Greek Slave, was sold by auctica from his family except while on duty. It is fewed the

droyed the building. Loss \$150. No insurance. The fire was the result of accident, being caused by Mr. B.'s son playing with fire-crackers about the premises.

DESTRUCTION OF COW STABLES. About 31 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out is a row of sheds situated on the block bounded by Park, Flushing and Franklin avenues and Skillman street, Brocklyn, occupied as cow stables by Peter Clarke and John Wood. Some 700 stalls were destroyed and the cows turned into the street. None of them were burned, they having been gotten out time, before the flames reached them. Nearly the whole of the sheds were destroyed, but there are still remaining some 1,100 stalls. These sheds have been erected nearly twenty years, and were in a very dilapdated condition. The place has frequently been con on tired of as a nuisance, and as such ordered abated by , he Board of Health. The sheds were insured for about \$3,000, which will probably more than pay the

CITY ITEMS.

THE GREAT STRAWSERRY DAY .- Tuesday, Jun 23, 1857, may be written down in the calendar of New-York City, as the great Strawberry Day; as there was probably a greater quantity of this fruit in market than upon any previous day-certainly more than upon any day this year, and it sold at a lower price than at any time previously this season. The prices ranged from one to four cents a basket at wholesale according to size and condition. We noticed one sale to a Broadway confectioner of twelve barrels of baskets of South Jersey berries, sound but small size,

at life, per basket.

Another lot in crates of Hackensack's berries, sold early in the day for shipment eastward, at 3 ic. a basket. A lot in pint bowls sold at 9c. These were large berries with the hull on, and we should say would take about the contents of three bowls to fill a quart measure.

A great many of the berries hawked about the streets were quite rotten and wholly unfit to eat, and a good many of those in the hands of wholesale dealrs had to be hurried off to the manufacturers of Strawberry Jam" to save them. We have seldom seen a greater glut in the strawberry market. This was owing to the fact that there has not been a good picking day since last Thursday, and the berries were saturated with rain. In that condition they will not keep, and they are too soft to bear transportation. Yesterday was a good day for ripening, hardening, picking and carrying to market, and although it w cause the market to be fully supplied, it is not probable that the price will be as low as yesterday, por will it be as low again this year; because the harvest is almost entirely over in South Jersey. The Hackensack herries have been coming in for several days, and yes terday there was an arrival from Newburgh. These were Hovey's seedlings, of large size, put up in fine order, in large bowls, called quarts, which sold at 25c. each. They were grown by a retired New-York mer chant, who devotes a good deal of attention to the cultivation of choice fruits, and does not consider it beneath his dignity to send his surplus to a market where such things sell at higher prices than in any

other market on the Continent. One fruit commission merchant has made arrange ments for a supply of strawberries, when they ripen grown at New-London, Ct. They will be put up in quart boxes, constructed upon an entirely new and nuch improved plan-one that we should like to see universally adopted, and the little cheating baskets wholly done away with.

These boxes are made square, out of thin boards. ut slightly bevelling, so they cannot pack close together, and the sides are bored full of holes to give a free circulation of air when they are packed in cases. It is one improvement of the many that are needed in the New-York Strawberry market.

MAMMOTH STRAWBERRIES,-Wm. B. Bradbury of Bloomfield, N. J., to prove that strawberries wi grow upon rich land, notwithstanding the assertions at the Farmers' Club that poor land is the best, brought into our office yesterday a box containing nearly a quart of Hovey's seedlings, grown from vines set in his garden two years ago, in beds manured with poudrette. Many of the berries are over fou inches in circumference, and some of the largest are fully 4; inches around in almost any direction. Notwithstanding these vines are bearing a very good crep, Mr. Bradbury is determined to try the plan recommended of non-manuring, from the fact that a bed very highly fertilized has produced this season leaf stalks nearly two feet high, while the fruit is nor est. We are perfectly satisfied that mammoth berries can be produced from very richly fertilized vines, but mammoth crops only from thin soil, fertilized by eaves and wood mold. Still we are willing to that such berries as these are very beautiful, and that it is well worthy of the attention of all gardeners to produce them.

WHAT USE FERNANDO MAKES OF POLICE OFFICES. The office of the Tax Receiver, to support which our citizens pay a snug sum annually, has been appropriated as the head-quarters of the Wilson Small or Fernando Wood begus Democratic General Committee In testimony whereof witness the following document which not only issues from a public office, but has been delivered throughout the city by Wood's police

men, for which zervice the whole people must pay:

"Tax Receiver's Office, June 19, 1857.

"Sir: You have been selected by the Democratic Republican General Committee, as Inspector, to receive and record the names and residences of the Democratic voters of your Ward. You will please signify to me in writing, at this office, on Monday next, 22d June before 12 m., your acceptance of the same.

Very respectfully. WILSON SMALL, Chairman."

Going to Europe.-Among the passengers by the teamship Canada to-day for Europe is the Rev. T. L. luyler, who, with his wife, goes out for a tour of rereation and health. On Sunday evening Mr. Cuyler delivered his farewell discourse, to a crowded auditory, in Market-street Church; and yesterday morning complimentary public breakfast was given to him, the hall of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, in Waverley place.

Mr. W. Corbyn, the popular Managerial Assistant of Mr. Nible, returned from Europe yesterday in the Persia, accompanied by Signorica Teresa Rolla, and other new artists, who will soon appear for the first time before a New-York public.

PARADE OF THE HUSSARS.-The Third Regimen will parade to-day in full uniform, white pantaloons The rendezvous will be at Madison Park at 3 o'clock p. m.

ALPHA DELTA PHL-The Brotherhood of Alpha Delta Phi and their friends will not lose the oppor tunity of hearing the oration by Mr. Donald G. Mitchell (Ik Marvel), and the poem by Mr. Wm. C. Williamson, at Dr. Chapin's Church, this evening. This Convention, which celebrates the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Fraternity, already comprisi fifteen chapters in the various Colleges of the United States, is held with the Manhattan chapter, connected with the Free Academy of this city. The business convention meets to-morrow at nine o'clock. The dinner takes place at the Metropolitan Hotel in the evening.

STEALING CORPORATION MUD.-Several men employed last week by the residents of East Thirteenth street, between Second and Third avenues, to remove from this street the accumulations of the last six months, were caught by the police in the very act, and were promptly arrested, and safely lodged in the station bouse. The inhabitants of that vicinity need not apprehend further depredations of this sort.

THE GREEK SLAVE AT AUCTION .- Hiram Cowers's

avenue, oward by Mr. Beakman, and completely de- at moon yesterday at the Merchants' Exchange. During the sale the Exchange was crowded and the bidding ususually spirited. Mr. H. H. Leeds, tas auctioneer, after a brief allusion to the exalted genius of the artist, commerced the sale. The first bid was \$1,000, next \$1,500, and so on with \$500 bids up to \$5,500, when bidders grew fewer, and finally the comtest sarrowed down between Mr. Ridgeway of Phils delphia and Mr. Cooper, the agent of the Cosmopolitan Art Association. The former bid \$5,950 and Mr. Cooper, \$6,000. After dwelling upon this bid for a reasonable length of time, the statue was knocked down to Mr. Cooper. Subsequently, Mr. Ridgeway expressed much regret at his failure to secure the prize, saying that he would have given \$7,000 rather than have lost if. It is understood that this statue will be distributed, together with the whole of the Dusseldorf Gallery, to subscribers in January next, the Association having purchased that collection of Mr. Boker recently for \$180,000. The statue was purchased originally of Powers by this Association for \$5,000, and distributed with other prizes. It fell to the lot of Mrs. Kate Gillespie of Pennsylvania, for whom it was sold yesterday.

> POSTMASTER OF PORT CHESTER REMOVED .- Mr. Eld Curtis, member of Assembly for Second District of Westchester County, New-York, has been appointed Postmaster at Port Chester, in the place of J. J. Dealt. esq., removed.

TWESTY-PIRST WARD METROPOLITAN POLICE.-By the appointment of eleven additional men for this Ward, the Metropolitan force now numbers 41 mem-, bers, leaving only nine vacancies to be filled.

THE NEW-ORLEANS STEAMERS,-The authorities of New-Orleans having given notice that they will require all vessels arriving at that port from Havana to remain at Quarantine for thirty days; the steamers Cahawba, Black Warrior, &c., which will not stop at Havana on the trips from this city to New-Oricans, but touch at Key West instead, on going, and at Havana on their return trips. The arrangement will be continued until the order in question is rescinded.

THE PUBLIC CARTMEN OF NEW-YORK .- Among the industrial classes in this city, taken as a body, the public cartmen are the most respectable, and there is no class of our laboring citizens more industrious and frugal. Many of the cartmen in New-York are, comparatively speaking, wealthy, and the remainder are in easy circumstances. Occupying fine residences in the upper part of the city may be found men of wealth and position, who in years gone by drove carts through the streets, and by their economy and perseverance laid the foundation for that wealth which they now quietly enjoy. All of those now appaged in business own their horse and cart, and some there are who own some half dozen or more horses and carts, and furnish employment to others. The most profitable branch of business is carting for large wholesale establishments, although the cartmen having stands in various streets do a fair business the year round, averaging from \$1 50 to \$4 a day, according to the location.

There are, at the present time, six thousand one hundred and nine licensed public cartmen, and one thousand six hundred and eighty-seven licensed dirt cartmen. These licenses are renewed every year, the time specified being from the middle of September tall the first of November. For public carts \$2 50 is charged for a license, and 50 cents for every renewal. The owner is free to drive his own horse and cart, but is taxed \$1 for every additional hand that he may employ. Thus, if he owned twelve carts he would be obliged to obtain a license on each at \$2 50, with \$1 additional for permission to employ a driver on each. This tax is imposed to prevent not only abuses toward other cartmen. who might be able to care for only one horse and cart, but that carts may not be driven about by careless and irresponsible persons. The law requires that every driver of a public cart shall be a citizen of the United States, but this is not required in the case of drivers of dirt carts. One dollar is charged as a license fee for a dirt cart, and 25 cents for renewal, but no personal tax s imposed on the drivers. Notwithstanding the vigilance of the last squad of police, it is estimated that there are from 1,200 to 1,500 carts used daily in this city, for which no license is paid. Most of these, however, are dirt carts. The arrests for this violation of the city ordinances number sometimes 25 or 30 a day, and in all cases the penalty is enforced.

CARELESS STATEMESTS .- We noticed yesterday, is ocking over a few country papers, such blunders as "This (says The Newark Daily Advertiser) is the longest day in the year, when the sun is nearest 'the earth, which accounts for the heat." "Albany ' (says The Rochester Democrat) has the most capacious Receiving Reservoirs of any city in the 80,000,000 of gallons, and New-York at 21,000,000, or only 150,000,000 too small. Another paper (The Utica Herald) prints a careful list of great battles and other events in the month of June for all time, entirely omitting the battle of Waterloo

THE SLAVE TRADE .- In our correspondence from Havana, published a few days since, it appeared that the bark Clara B. Williams cleared from this port for Havana, and was there prepared for a slave voyage. In April last, she was suspected, and the District-At-torney for this district went to the Custom-House and found that she was cleared for Boston. The owner appeared in the person of Nicholas Danne, who produced his naturalization papers to show that he was a citizen of the United States. He was a Greek by birth. On being questioned as to where he last came from he stated that he was from New-Orleans, and brought \$15,000 with him here to buy the Clara B. Will i ms. On being asked whether he brought the money in cash or in drafts, he did not seem inclined to answer in a satisfactory manner. He stated that he had a charter-party from Boston to Cuba, which he promised to produce the next day. He accordingly appeared at the Custom-House the next day, saying that the charter-party had been destroyed, and told the District-Attorney he was going to change his voyage to Cuba. Mr. Wenberg (late of the firm of Wenberg & Weeks) said he was ready to go on the registry bond. The Collector declined to take him alone. and the bond was afterward signed by the following parties: Nicholas Danne, Wm. W. Russell, J. H. Briggs, B. J. Wenberg, George C. Wacks.

The schooner Angeline, which has been detained in this port for the past six weeks, apprehending a seizure by the District-Attorney and the Marshal, has been transferred from Capt. Pitman, who is now non. est, to A. T. Conklin. She lies at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and her cargo has been discharged, as it could not pass the Custom-House-till Pitman was forth-

Mr. McKeon and the Marsinal are watching several other vessels, and before log they expect to seize one which has long been suspected.

NEW-YORK PRISON ASSOCIATION .- The annual neeting of the New-Yor & Prison Association was held at the rooms of the Society in Centre street, when an election for officers for the ensuing year was held, with

the following result:

President, James H. Bitus. Vice Presidents, Israel Russel, Rensectaer N. Havens, John D. Russ, M. D., John H. Grissom, M. D. Corresponding Secretary, John S. Gould. Recording Secretary, James C. Holden, Treasurer, Henry A. Oakley, Executive Committee, Francis R. Tillon, Jas. H. Tilns, Rossectaer N. Havens, John D. Rass, John S. Gould, Henry A. Oakley, W. C. Gilman, Henry P. Marshaff, Israel Russell, John H. Keyser, Geo. V. Baker, Chas. A. Davison, Solomon Jesuer, W. Alie Botter, Salem H. Wales, Richard Reed, Stephen Cutter, Morris K. Jessop, Israe T. Smith, Peter Y. Cutler, Theo Keitampf, M. D., Adam T. Sackett, Now Members Elected, Jss. Talley, M. D., Geo. Polien, Theophilus Culp, Wm. Hegeman, Jasper Chrising.

POLICIMAN MISSING .- Policeman William Stinson, Letailed for special duty in watching the docks along that portion of the East River in the Seventh Ward, has been missing since last Suturday. He was last seen on the corner of Clinton and South streets. Mr. Stinsen was a man of temperate habits, and never stayed away